

## Daily Democrat

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,  
R. K. WILLIAMS,

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge,  
Butler, Caldwell, Crittenden, Cumberland,  
Daviess, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Harrison,  
Harrison, Henderson, Hopkins, Lexington,  
Madison, Marshall, Meade, Muhlenberg, Nelson,  
Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Union, Warren and  
Washington.

It is encouraging to see in the South to read the charge now industriously made that the Democratic party North is seceding, or sympathizing with the rebellion. If the charge were true, it would be consoling, and, indeed, edifying to Davis & Co. It is well known that the Democracy of the North is a powerful body; that the majority against them in any State is but a small per cent. of the whole population. More resolute and determined men are not to be found. The rebels South know this, and if this powerful organization will aid them, what have they to fear ultimately? True, the rebel armies may be overthrown, but then comes the fire in the rear; and a divided North will leave the rebellion successful, after its armies are beaten, dispersed and defeated.

Republican papers are busy making this charge. It is very good party clap-net for them. Wherever it is believed, of course, votes are lost to the Democratic party, and won to their enemies, and thus enterprising politicians get office and spoil. That is all very well, if success without any particular regard for principle is the object. If it were true, the rebellion is pretty safe. It is run out as far as effectual resistance is concerned; but its work will be done at the ballot-box in the North, and by paralyzing, at last, all military efforts in that region. At present it has the effect to revive the embers of hope in the Confeds, and tempt them to hold on for a divided North. They counted on it at the start; and now they have the assurance of the Democracy party that there is still hope, and that the Democracy are really for the rebellion.

A man earnestly for the Union would be slow to credit such a charge; for it would be just what he would like to believe. If it were true, it would be the most fatal symptom to his cause. If compelled to believe it, he would not proclaim it, to inspire the enemies of the Union with fresh courage.

Earnestness and honesty are, however, rather obsolete; or, at most, they are rather abstract things, which ought not to be introduced into practical business matters.

It is the interest of party to make this charge, and it will be made. The mass of the people are for the Union, and will not tolerate Disunion. Professed, at least, to be for one, and charge your opponents with the other. Just now the Republican party is hard run; it has power, and along with its success have come terrible calamities; and under their rule it is not likely ever to be better. Hence they want a better hobby to ride on, and charge your opponents with the other. Just now the Republican party is hard run; it has power, and along with its success have come terrible calamities; and under their rule it is not likely ever to be better. Hence they want a better hobby to ride on, and charge your opponents with the other. Just now the Republican party is hard run; it has power, and along with its success have come terrible calamities; and under their rule it is not likely ever to be better. Hence they want a better hobby to ride on, and charge your opponents with the other.

It is currently reported, upon the authority of the "reliable gentleman," that there is another Richmond in the field; that, not to put too fine a point on it, the Southern Confederacy has been safely delivered of another capital, and is quite as well as could be expected, which means contrary to the usual significance, not doing well. Gen. Jeff. Davis and his peripatetic Cabinet are said to be winging their way into far distant climes, or lodging like drift on a sandy bar. The reliable gentleman—while we would not for an instant doubt his word—is liable to be deceived; and whether Jeff. will quietly sit, like a wounded lion, to be retrieved, or fluster off and die in the marsh, is yet to be seen.

It has, however, happened in the rapid course of events that, really and truly, it is a matter of no vital importance whether Jeff. has been already taken or not. If it has not been, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be, and lookers on no longer count that piece in the game. If any one wishes to know whether he is really conscious that the rebellion is crushed, let him reflect for one moment, that the fate of Jeff. Davis, which, a few months ago, seemed of vital importance, is now almost a matter of indifference to him. The capture of Jeff. Davis, or of Richmond, is no longer the all-absorbing topic that it would have been a short time ago, although the rescue of one, and the capture of the other, are almost as important as ever.

It is a foregone conclusion, and the mind already begins to grasp at future events, whose importance are looming up and over shadowing others. Whether the reliable gentleman's dates are correct or not, or only true in that fallible sense that telegraphic dispatches are, implies little. We say the reliable gentleman quietly on the shelf, but he packs up his reports and settles his accounts. He is hereafter a re- cepted bill done for and coincided.

We have been strongly impressed with this fact in reading the comments of the press, and its course as contrasted with what it was before the battle of Mill Springs. At that time, while there seemed an abiding confidence in the preservation of the Union yet, that it was worked, to be done, and which was not yet touched, overpowered all other considerations. There was little or no room for any other subject of discussion. Now, the country seems serving itself for another gigantic struggle. The army, which had been the all in all, is now merely secondary. The army is perfect, its work perfectly done, and no more attention is directed to it, as no more interference.

The action of Congress, a body whose imbecility has been the scoff of all enlightened men, not for any merit it has, but for the magnitude of the interest it controls, now demands the attention, and with it, the disgust, of the public.

In short, the overruling question, swallowing up all others, is, what is to be done with the seceded States? We will soon have them: what is to be done with them? No nation, from Rome in the plenitude of her glory, down to the smallest German principality, has ever had such a question before them. The plain question is, are we to be still a republic or not? Divest the subject of pro and anti-slavery, and this is the practical question awakening the minds of the people. Is it to be with or without a Constitution, and that the written and established Constitution we already have? No other one can be made. The attempt would be ruin and chaos.

It is well that this spirit is beginning to arouse the people before their liberties are lost. It has resulted in Democratic or conservative victories in the northwest—stinging rebuke to ultraism. It has called into life the Democracy of the North, with nothing more of ancient party lines than a union of conservatives. It has made the constitutional members of Congress in open assembly, Whig, Democrat and American, forgetful of past affiliations or enemies, and form a line of battle against the foes of the Constitution.

It is this which has or is rapidly depriving the ubiquitous, reliable gentleman of his importance, and reducing him to the grade of a mere newsboy who shouts, "Here's the Journal and Democrat," with an addendum, of his own conception, of marvelous news. It means, in the change of the direction of public attention, that Jeff. Davis is dead, my lords and gentlemen, dead.

COVETOUS INSOLENCE PROTECTED BY WEAKNESS—A man too weak to be assailed on the impertinent and insulting. The very susceptible people of New Orleans—"proud people"—after they had remained at home until their armies were defeated and the city taken, gathered at the wharf to insult an enemy too powerful to resist their peremptory indignities. The contemptible towards must not have been there, much less open their mouths, if there had been any shooting to be done.

Louisiana belongs to this State. It was acquired to quiet Kentucky; and those who live there hold their homes subject to the obligations they owe us and the rest of the Union. The squatters down there, however, seem to take it in high dudgeon that we enforce our claims upon them.

A letter from Washington, says the Cincinnati Press, states that the city is actually swarming with negroes—a ragged and homeless multitude. The poorhouse supported by the city is full to overflowing; and scores of them are daily turned away.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Suppose the result of this war shall be to restore the Union as it was, what shall we have gained?" That is, how shall we Republicans know that we shall ever elect a President and get office again!

The people of New Orleans have no sensibilities. They burned up all the cotton—other people's cotton—and stole all the sugar in the city. We hope their sensibilities were gratified.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "No Southern position, capable of defense, has yet fallen into Federal hands except through rank treason."

We understand that Colonel Bayles is restored to his position as Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

The Nashville Union speaks of recording events in a few days that will startle the nation.

Latest from Eastern Kentucky.

BATH COUNTY, KY., May 12, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: There is quite an excitement in this part of the State now, caused by the sudden stampede of rebels from this and surrounding counties. A party of thirty or more entered Mount Sterling, on last Monday, with guns, &c., and in complete military style; carried the stars and stripes that were waving over a private house, took two Scotch prisoners from the authorities that were on trial at the time, and committed many other gross outrages. They then left town, and proceeded towards Hazel Green, on the road to Pound Gap.

They were met two miles from Hazel Green, by a party of Home Guards, who captured them and proceeded toward Mt. Sterling with their prize, and the report is that they had not proceeded far until they were met by another party of rebels, who captured the Home Guard and released their comrades, after a sharp fight, in which several were wounded and one reported killed.

Many of our Scotch in this county have gone up towards Pound Gap, for what purpose is not known. There is some mystery attached to it that I cannot exactly unravel. The fact is there is something wrong going on, and if things get any worse, you will hear again from "UNCOMFORTABLE."

A Colorado paper says the amount of gold received at the mint of the United States and branches from Colorado Territory since its settlement is: For the year 1859, in round numbers, four thousand dollars. For the year 1860, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For the year 1861, upwards of two millions, and from June 30 to January 1 last, one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The yield for this year is estimated at four millions. The population is now upwards of 25,000.

In Casnovia, New York, recently, a district school gave an exhibition, embracing a dramatic scene in which a deserter was to be shot. The act was performed, and the lad who acted the part (a son of Rev. L. E. Swan) fell dead upon the stage. It was found that in loading the gun a brass ferule on the ramrod had slipped from its place and remained in the barrel. The aim was too true, and the ferule struck him in the side, fracturing two ribs and coming out through the back.

A COIN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS OLD.—A farthing was dug up last week in a garden in New Haven, Conn., issued in 1749.

OFFICIAL.  
BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, 1862.

Present—G. W. Rinald, President, and all the members except Mr. Story.

Mr. B. A. Hooker tendered his resignation as Councilman from the Fourth ward, which was received and referred to Committee on Elections.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks ending May 10th, 1862, was read and filed.

The report of Thomas Reese, Marketmaster of house No. 4, of July 14th, 1862, was read and filed.

The Engineer submitted an appropriation of the digging and walling of a well on Sixth street, between Kentucky and Delaware, P. H. Hoffer contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A petition to have repaved and reburied the sidewalks on the north side of Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Tucker presented a petition to grade and pave the sidewalks on the east side of Preston, from Broadway to Lampton streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance regulating the collection of taxes for the year ending March 9, 1863, defining the duties of collectors and fixing their compensation, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Ronald, and Messrs. Abraham Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Eariok, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Tomperry, Tucker and Twyman—18.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance regulating the collection of railroad, water and soldiers' relief fund taxes for the year ending March 9, 1863, defining the duties of collectors and fixing their compensation, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald, and Messrs. Abraham Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Eariok, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Tomperry, Tucker and Twyman—18.

Mr. Kinkead, from Revision Committee, reported an ordinance as to returned tax bills, which was recommended.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a petition to repair the alley West of Tenth street, between Grayson and Walnut, which was referred to the Engineer to report the cost of same.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, repealing the resolution directing the Mayor not to contract for sidewalk improvements, as ordered by ordinance, was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald, and Messrs. Abraham Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Eariok, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Tomperry and Twyman—10.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Eastern District, was discharged from the consideration of two separate resolutions to grade and pave the sidewalks, on both sides of Portland Avenue, from Bridge street to Fulton street, in Portland.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector to place stepping stones across Walnut, at Seventh and Eighth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Eariok presented a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Portland Avenue, from Bridge street to Fulton, which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald, and Messrs. Abraham Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Eariok, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Tomperry and Twyman—14.

Mr. Grainger, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, granting further time, until June 1st, 1862, to J. D. Salvage, to grade and pave the alley between Green and Walnut, from Fifth to Center streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Tucker, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Western District, reported separate resolutions, granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted:

Peter Linton, offshouse, on Market, between Preston and Jackson streets.

Geo. Dehl, tavern, on Market, between Floyd and Preston streets.

James Besser, offshouse, on Market, between Floyd and Preston streets.

Charles Schuster, offshouse, on Market, between Second and Third streets.

John Fisher, offshouse, on Jefferson, above Wenzel street.

John Hamberger, offshouse, on Marshall, between Hancock and Gray streets.

C. K. Knap, offshouse, on Main, between Brook and Floyd streets.

M. Davis, tavern, corner of Main and Preston streets.

John Webber, offshouse, Main, between Oak and Webster streets.

James Kuhn, offshouse, corner of Marshall and Preston streets.

Geo. Dekler, offshouse, Market, between First and Brook streets.

F. Housquin, offshouse, Pike, near porkhouse.

Peter Linton, tavern, Market, between Second and Third streets.

Conrad Koch, offshouse, Green, between Jackson and Haysport streets.

Jno. A. Wigger, offshouse, corner Green and Jackson streets.

Mr. Tucker, from same, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of C. G. Worth, for a license, on Green, between Clay and Shelby streets.

Mr. Eariok, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted:

H. P. Parmale, offshouse, on Water, between Fourth and Bullitt streets.

M. J. Smith, tavern, Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Eliza Smith, offshouse, Third, between Market and Jefferson streets.

Jac. Reckenwald, tavern, in Portland.

M. Lunge, tavern, Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Mr. Meyer, tavern, corner Prather and Eighteenth streets.

Geo. G. Rich, offshouse, Third, between Market and Jefferson streets.

J. Lonsdale, offshouse, Fourth, between Main and Water streets.

Geo. Herman, offshouse, Third, between Main and Market streets.

E. Schneider, offshouse, Water, between Third and Fourth streets.

Victor Bauman & Son, offshouse, Fifth, between Market and Jefferson sts.

H. Huebner, offshouse, Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

Jas. Fisher, beerhouse, corner Twelfth and High streets.

Mr. Grainger was discharged from the consideration of the petition to repave the sidewalk on the north side of Walnut, from Seventh to Eighth streets.

Mr. Kaye reported a resolution for stepping-stones on Second street, at Green and at Main, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Kaye presented an ordinance to pave a sidewalk on the south side of Brookridge, between Second and Third streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution for stepping-stones at sundry places in Western District, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Armstrong reported a resolution requiring the keeper of the almshouse to have his wages paid by the City Court every day at 12 o'clock, to each pauper to the almshouse, which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution fixing the fee for disinterment corpses at the City Court, which was referred to the Committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Twyman presented a resolution requesting the Chief of Police to report the loss in the case regarding the shooting of a Civil War soldier by Thomas McElvogue, and other charges against him, which was referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution to repair the gutter west side of Fourth, between Main and Market streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, providing for the grading of the wharf, from First to Fourth street, was referred to Wharf Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to appoint a committee to invest the City's funds in the Gas Company, was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

Wm. F. Shook, Inspector of Eastern District, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and severally referred to Finance Committee, viz:

John Scott, Marketmaster of House No. 6.

J. M. Boggs, Marketmaster of House No. 1 and 2.

H. W. Winter, Marketmaster of House No. 7.

Thomas Reese, Marketmaster of House No. 4.

John Austin, Sexton of Western Cemetery.

H. O. Parmale, Wharfmaster.

Scott Newman, Superintendent of Almshouse.

James Armstrong, Warden Portland Fire Company.

Wm. J. Baggett, Physician of Eastern District.

Dr. Thomas Griffith, Physician of Western District.

Charles Wall, Fire Inspector.

Wm. E. Shook, Fire Inspector.

Wesley Adams, Inspector of Liquids.

H. B. Westaby, Inspector of Liquids.

R. A. Collins, Inspector of Coal.

J. W. Irvine, Inspector of Coal.

B. F. Moore, Railroad and Water Tax Collector, Eastern District.

James B. Gregory, City Tax Collector, Eastern District.

H. J. Paul, Chief of Fire Department.

## Mobile.

THE APPROACHES TO MOBILE.

Mobile Bay, on the west side of which the city is situated, is an extensive sheet of water, thirty miles long and an average of thirteen broad. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side of Mobile Island. The strait on the north is known as Mississippi Sound, and the one on the south as the Gulf of Mexico. The strait on the north is known as Mississippi Sound, and the one on the south as the Gulf of Mexico. The strait on the north is known as Mississippi Sound, and the one on the south as the Gulf of Mexico.

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

The main entrance to Mobile Bay, and in fact the only one for sea-going vessels, between Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, is well defended. Fort Morgan, a formidable fortification for defense, is on the extremity of Mobile Point, and the channel passes within a short distance of it. This is an old, and well-constructed, fortified station, similar in its character to Fort Sumter, Pickens and Jackson. Fort Gaines, which has been put in a thorough state of defense since the war began, is on a small island near Dauphin Island, and forms a point-blank range, vis-a-vis with and directly west of Fort Morgan.

The light draught of the mortar vessels will enable them to attack these forts with advantage and not anticipated when they were constructed.

We believe these two forts comprise the defenses of Mobile. They are situated thirty miles from the city—once past the forts, and in the bay, Mobile will be at the mercy of the Federal fleet. Its surrender will be as much a necessity as that of New Orleans.

MOBILE—POPULATION AND BUSINESS.

In 1860, Mobile had a population by the United States census of 29,259. In 1850, its population was 24,194. In 1840, 12,670, and in 1830, 20,515. But the population does not indicate the immense business done in Mobile. It is the only port in Alabama, and a great bulk of the cotton of Eastern Mississippi and Western Alabama, and other goods, are shipped here for foreign shipment. As far back as 1852, the total quantity of cotton shipped from Mobile, in that year, to 575,104 bales, or one-sixth of all the cotton of the United States. Of this amount, 307,513 bales were shipped to Europe, 95,917 to France, 27,048 to other foreign States, 144,626 to the United States.

Mobile is a great center of trade, and a great number of the cotton of the United States is shipped here for foreign shipment. As far back as 1852, the total quantity of cotton shipped from Mobile, in that year, to 575,104 bales, or one-sixth of all the cotton of the United States.

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